DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865 { NUMBER 12.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

NEGROES AT AUCTION!!

ON TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at our Sales Rooms, we will sell

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,
Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks, House Servants, Farm Hands, &c.

ALSO
Some families, Women with their Children.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
jan 12-dtd W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$500 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the quarters of the A. Q. M., of Dearing's Cavalry Brigade, on the night of the 5th inst., a BLOOD-BAY HORSE, eight years old, about five feet, two inches high; very small star in forehead, white spot, from gaid, on the back, and a hole, the size of a partridge egg, at the point of the right shoulder. The above reward will be given to any one who will return him to me, or give information that will lead to his recovery. J. L. PRIDGEN,
Co. F, 16th N. C. Battalion. (Cav.,)
40-w2t* Hicksford, Va.

☞ Petersburg Express copy twice.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH JAN., 1865.

AT AUCTION,
1 Negro Woman, 38 years old, and
3 Children. The woman is an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer.
1 Negro Woman, 28 years old, and
4 Children.
1 Negro Woman, 18 years old, and
1 Child.
1 Negro Boy 15 years old.

The above negroes are as likely as we have ever seen, and are sold for no fault.
jan 12 d2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auct. and Com. Merchants.

12 VALUABLE NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, January 19th, in front of our sales room, we will sell the following negroes:
One Man 19 years old.
One Woman 34 years old, a No. 1 seamstress, washer, ironer and weaver.
Two Girls, 15 years old, with infants.
One " 12 " "
One " 10 " "
One " 13 " "
One Boy, 13 " "
One " 11 " "
One " 10 " "

These Negroes are all sound and healthy, and sold for no fault.
Several men will be added to the sale.
jan 7 dtd CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET RALEIGH, N. C.

Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.
C. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh.
Messrs. Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch, Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.
jan 12 dtf

A RARE CHANCE
AT
VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH INST., I shall sell, WITHOUT RESERVE, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M, on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.
jan 11-dtds R. HOOKER.

☞ Wilmington Journal, Chronicle & Sentinel, (Augusta, Ga.,) Charleston Mercury, Richmond Examiner copy till day of sale and forward accounts to this office.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

The next Session of this School will commence the 1st day of February. The members of the Senior Class are requested to return on Monday, the 16th instant.
A competent drill-master will take charge of the Military Department.
J. H. HORNER, Principal.
Oxford, N C., Jan. 10, 1865. —c7t*

NEGROES AT AUCTION!!

On Thursday next, in front of our Store, we will sell a No. 1 NEGRO MAN, 26 years old, sound and healthy.
jan 10-d3t CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

ON JANUARY 18TH, 1865.
1 Boy 17 years old.
1 " 19 " "
1 " 25 " "
1 " 18 " "
1 Girl 16 " "
1 " 18 " "
1 " 14 " "
1 Woman and Child.
1 " 27 years old, good Cook, Washer and Ironer.

The above Negroes are sold for no fault, all No. 1. They can be seen any day previous to day of sale.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
jan 10-2t-tues-ths Aucts. & Com. Merchants.

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865.

IN accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:

EMANUEL,

Age 23 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet, 4½ inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. —— Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.
By order of WRIGHT HUSKE,
Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp.
C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

$25 REWARD,

For a YELLOW BANDANA HANDKERCHIEF, lost between my home and office.
jan 11 2t THOS. BRANCH.

WANT TO BUY,

TWO BOYS and ONE GIRL, between the age of fourteen and sixteen, all strictly likely and active in body and mind. Cotton, Bacon, or Salt-Pork will be given in payment if preferred.
Address, A. D. F.,
15-dtf Marlboro', N. C.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The period for the publication of the Schedule of Prices to govern Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr. Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr. Wm. H. Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion.

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs	5 00
" unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.	3 50
Axes, with handles, each,	12 50
" without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon, per pound, for rough,	3 00
Beans, white or coarse, per bush 60 pounds,	7 50
Brandy, apple, per gallon,	10 00
" peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef, fresh, best per pound,	1 00
" fresh, gross, per pound,	50
" salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles, tallow, per pound,	3 00
" adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains, trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth, woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	
Cotton, raw, per lb.,	6 00
Coffee, Rio, per pound	1 00
Corn, unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs.	4 50
Corn Meal, sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 00
Drills, cotton, ¾ yd. wide 3 yards to pound, per yd.,	5 20
Flour, extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,	80
" extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,	45 00
" superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs	41 25
" fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.	37 50
Fodder, baled, per 100 pounds,	33 75
" unbaled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
Hats, wool each,	3 50
Hay, baled, per 100 pounds,	5 00
" unbaled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
Hides, dry, extra, per pound,	3 50
" " green, per pound,	3 00
" salted, per pound	2 50
Horses, gross,	2 50
" artillery, 1 t. class, per head,	1 50
" artillery, 2d class, per head	1000 00
House rent, per room per month,	800 00
Iron, Pig, N. 1 per ton, 2000 lbs	20 00
" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	350 00
" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
" Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
" Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,	710 00
" serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,	1030 00
Jeans, wool, domestic, per yard,	400 00
Kettles, camp, iron, per pound,	10 00
Lumber, good, per 1 000 feet,	30
Lard, per pound,	50 00
Leather, sole per pound,	2 75
" upper per pound,	6 00
" harness per pound,	7 00
Molasses, sorghum, per gallon,	7 00
Mules, 1st class, per head,	10 00
" 2d class, per head,	1 000 00
" 3d class, per head,	800 00
Nails, per keg,	500 00
Oats, sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	100 00
" sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.	5 25
" baled per 100 pounds,	4 50
" shelled, per bushel,	5 25
Osnaburgs, cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	4 00
" cotton, ¾ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 50
Onions, per bushel,	1 75
Oxen work, 1st quality, per yoke	8 00
" 2d quality, per yoke,	1000 00
Peas, cow, per bushel of 60 lbs	600 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs	7 50
" sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
Peaches dried peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs	4 00
" unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	8 50
Pork, fresh, nett, per pound,	5 00
" salted, per pound	2 00
" gross,	2 50
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head per month,	1 40
" common, near town, per head per month,	8 00
" 1st quality, in the country per head per month,	5 00
" common, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
Quinine, good, per ounce,	4 00
Rice, raw, per pound,	56 00
" old, per pound,	50
Rye, good, per bushel of 56 lbs.	40
Sacks, two bushels, osnaburgs each.	5 00
Shirting, cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	3 00
" cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3½ yard to pound, per yard,	1 30
Cotton stripes, 3 yards to lb, per yard,	1 10
Salt, Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	1 75
" Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	20 00
" Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	35 00
Steel, cast, per pound,	25 00
Shoes, army, per pair,	8 00
Shoe thread, flax, per pound,	15 00
Socks, soldiers' wool, per pair,	10 00
Sheep, fat, per head,	2 00
Sugar, brown, common, per pound,	35 00
Soap, hard, per pound,	5 00
" soft, per pound,	1 00
Shucks, baled, 100 lbs.,	75
Shorts, good per bushel of 22 lbs,	4 00
Ship stuff, good, per bushel of 37 lbs,	75
Tea, black, per pound,	1 40
" green, per pound,	5 00
Tent cloth, cotton, 10 oz to yard, per yard,	8 00
Tobacco, No. 1, extra,	1 50
" No. 1,	8 00
" No 2,	2 50
" Lugs,	1 75
Tallow, clean, per pound,	1 25
Vinegar, cider, per gallon,	2 50
" manufactured, per gallon,	2 00
Whiskey, good, per gallon,	1 00
Wheat, good, per bushel of 60 lbs.	10 00
" bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.	7 50
Wheat straw, baled, per 100 lbs	50
" " unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 50
Wagons, wood axle 4 horse, new, each.,	1 00
" wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	350 00
	250 00
Yarn, cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	8 00
Wool, washed, per pound	8 00
" unwashed, per per pound	6 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred lbs,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	26 00
Hire of six horse teams wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	45 00
Hire of horse, per day,	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly observed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.
WM. H. JONES, Comptr.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864. d1w2s.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville News, Conservative, Hendersonville Times copy weekly two times, and send bills to Maj. W. W. Pierce, Chief Quartermaster, with copy of paper containing advertisement; also a copy to each of the Commissioners.

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO
A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sec. Pres't R. R. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.
jan 9 d3m*

COMMODIOUS HOUSE TO RENT.

A large building at Ridgeway Depot, containing eight rooms, two acres of ground for a Garden, Horse Lot and Stables. Also, a convenient Store House, Blacksmith Shop, and Coach-Maker's Shop. This property is situated immediately at the Depot, and can be seen and rented of Mrs. Mary Collins, at Ridgeway.
jan 9 d6t WM. F. COLLINS.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO
W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The next Session of this Institution will begin on Saturday, the 14th of January. The corps of Instructors is full, and ample opportunities for improvement will be offered in all the departments.
jan 10-d4t DAVID L. SWAIN,
President.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

The Forty-Seventh Session will commence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY.
Raleigh, Jan. 10th, 1865.—66t
*** Progress copy one week.

OFFICE PIEDMONT RAILROAD CO.,
Danville, Va. Dec 14 1864

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Danville, on Wednesday, January eighteenth, 1865, at twelve o'clock M.
de 17 dtIStht W. HENRY WHITE,
Auditor.

WANTED.

TWENTY FIVE BALES OF RAW COTTON, to be returned at the end of the war, or its value in gold at that time paid, if preferred. Satisfactory security given. For further particulars applr to TUCKER & ANDREWS,
jan 9 d2taw2w Raleigh, N. C.

CITY ELECTION.

FOR COMMISSIONER IN WESTERN WARD.

We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability.
jan 6 tde

FOR COMMISSIONER IN WESTERN WARD.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully.
jan 6-dtde W. B. HUTCHINGS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce A. CREECH, a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners for the Western Ward.
jan 5 dte MANY VOTERS.

EASTERN WARD.

Editors Confederate: As your paper is a daily visitor in our Ward, we take this opportunity to announce through its columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH, as a candidate for Commissioner.—We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.
MANY CITIZENS OF THE EASTERN WARD.
jan 7-dtde

FOR COMMISSIONER IN EASTERN WARD.

Messrs. Editors: You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissionor in the Eastern Ward.
jan 9 dtde* MANY CITIZENS.

FOR COMMISSIONER IN EASTERN WARD.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLIN, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully.
jan 9-dtde

WESTERN WARD.

We take pleasure in recommending Col. W. H. TUCKER for re-election in the Western Ward.—He has served us long and faithfully, for which services let us re-elect him by a unanimous vote.
jan 10 d6t MANY VOTERS.

WESTERN WARD.

We take pleasure in announcing W. ROBERT ANDREWS a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. He is a business man, and attends to business, and we can safely trust him to attend to our city business.
jan 11-dte MANY VOTERS.

MIDDLE WARD.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce HENRY MAHLER, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward, and oblige
jan 12-dtde MANY VOTERS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

W. F. RICHARDSON will be supported in Middle Ward for re-election as Commissioner.
jan 13-d3t BY MANY VOTERS.

FOR COMMISSIONER IN MIDDLE WARD.

We are authorized to announce S. W. SCOTT as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward.
jan 13 d2t*

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the "Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company," will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday, the 24th instant at three o'clock, P. m. for the purpose of organizing under the Charter granted by the recent session of the Legislature. Stockholders who cannot attend in person, are earnestly requested to be represented by proxy.
By order of the President:
jan 7 tjan24 W. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves toge her for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION business, in the store formerly occupied by Sam'l H. Young,
They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
jan 7-d6t SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
A. J. PARTIN.
*** Conservative, Progress and Standard copy one week.

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER
ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE.

In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment.
dtfeb1

TAX IN KIND.

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.
F. G FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessor,
jan 4-dtd

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.
dec. 28 d-tf W. J. HAWKINS,
Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

OFFICIAL.

POST Q. M. OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Salisbury, Dec 17, 1864.

SAWYER WANTED.

A competent Sawyer is wanted to take charge of a Steam Saw Mill, situated on the Western N. C. Railroad. A good machinist, fully able to take charge of a large mill running exclusively for the Government, can hear of a good situation, if exempt or can be detailed, by applying to
dec 20 d3m JAS. M. GOODMAN,
Capt. & Post Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A.,
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 17, 1864.

NEGROES WANTED.

THIS Department wishes to hire for the ensuing year:
(4) Four Blacksmiths,
(6) Six Carpenters,
(2) Two Wheelwrights,
(70) Seventy Wood Cutters and Laborers,
for which will be paid a liberal price.
They will be well fed and supplied with good clothing. Those having able bodied negro men to hire, may find it to their advantage to address
dec 20-d1m JAS. M GOODMAN,
Capt. & Post Q. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, November 28 1865

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1865.
de 13 tan2m G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND Dec. 1 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange compon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at Post—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to compon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.
The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasury of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.
Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.
Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.
Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864

NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Compon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865.
de 13-taw2m G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of Treasury.

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

WANTED A QUANTITY OF BEEF AND Hog bladders. Will pay twenty-five cents each for them
They may be delivered, green or inflated and dried, to A. McLaclin, Goldsboro'; A. Miller, Clayton, or to H. J. B. Clark, at Graham, N. C.
dec. 30-d12t

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.
We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.
With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

STOLEN,

From my stable, on the night of the 3rd inst., my
LIGHT SORREL MARE,
5 years old next Spring, medium size, and in good order. She has a star in her face, both hind legs white to her knees, left hip perceptibly lower than the right. Any information given to the subscriber at Cary P. O., Wake county, N. C., will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscriber, a soldier's wife.
jan 5-eodtjan20* Mrs. KEZIAH OLIVE.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
Rev. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
Rev. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months.....$ 5
For six months.....10
For one year.....20
*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2. Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq. Price of No. II, $12.50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.
A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—3tf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
nov 16-tf J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which must the terms will be made known. Address
oct 1-d4m MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
Superintendent

$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS.

By virtue of an order made at November Term, 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Asheboro', on the 7th day of February, 1865,
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for two years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received in the payment of public taxes.
This second of January, 1865.
jan 5-d30t J. M. WORTH,
County Commissioner.

$1,000 REWARD.
STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the night of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.
I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.
dec 9 tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.
ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6 dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON the 20th of January inst., on the premises four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of land belonging to the late Capt Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.
Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.
JNO. C. McCOWN.
jan 2-10t Adm'r of E. M. Scott dec'd.
Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bill to this office.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.
Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution. Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
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oct 27 dtf Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

NOTICE.

W. H. CROW, Agent for the Neuse Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for Rags and Damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by General Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
dec 21-dlm

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.
Address, COL. WM. BINGHAM,
nov. 21-40t. Superintendent.
Oaks, N. C.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT to teach the English branches, Music and French, wishes a situation.
Address, stating terms
jan 3 15t WM. P. WALKER,
Hicksford, Va.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

From and after the 16th instant, the following will be the rates of this paper for subscriptions and advertising:

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

Perhaps the reader will think that the foregoing rates are higher than they should be. He is mistaken if he thinks so. No paper of the size of either the "Daily or Weekly Confederate," can be published in *Raleigh* upon more favorable terms to subscribers and advertisers. The actual cost of paper and materials delivered at this point, with the cost of labor, *absolutely* precludes the possibility of doing so except at the cost of *heavy losses* on the part of any one who would attempt it.—Hence it is a necessity which forces us to adopt the foregoing rates, at least for the present.

There has been for some length of time in the Confederacy, a class of persons who have seen in our government an alarming tendency to despotism. In their estimation, it wages unceasing war against the interests of the people. This class effect to be supporters "*par excellence*," of the *civil law*—their daily and nightly song being, "The civil law must be superior to the military. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it must be preserved. Freedom of speech and of the press, they must not be assailed." This class of persons are to be found in all our cities—Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, Augusta and Savannah. In Savannah they were distinctly known—marked, and well understood men—just as they are elsewhere.—Their habit of abusing their government had inspired distrust of their loyalty; and before Sherman occupied Savannah it was predicted of them, that if the enemy did reach there, they would submit—take the oath of allegiance, and surrender to the yankee domination. And these predictions have been literally fulfilled, just as they will be fulfilled with reference to similar persons in other places, under like circumstances.

A very natural question may be asked with reference the Savannah submissionists. In going out of the Confederacy and in going under Sherman's rule, have they found the supremacy of the "*civil law*" which they profess to have been seeking? This is the question. The answer is to be found in "military orders, No. 143, issued at Savannah, signed "by order of Major General W. T. Sherman, L. M. Dayton Aid-de-camp.

"1st. During war the military is superior to civil authority; and where interests clash the *civil* MUST give way." This is the summary disposition which Major General W. T. Sherman makes of the peculiar doctrine of the "supremacy of the civil law." And pray, where are the lusty "agitators" in Georgia, whose tender necks could not bear the heavy yoke of Confederate oppression, because the "supremacy of the civil law" was in peril? Those who thought to try a change, to see if under Lincoln's rule this coveted *supremacy* might not be found. They are dumb as sheep—mute as mice. Sherman took not a moment to squabble about their cherished tenets. His blow was aimed at "certain characters"—cowardly and despicable characters—who had bartered their honor, because they had not the courage to maintain it, and he not only said to them that the "military is superior to the civil law," but he most significantly announces that if they did not strictly walk in the way of his marking out, there would be a "*clash*;" and then the civil must give way.

And as for *habeas corpus*—freedom of the press and of speech—these same "special field orders" likewise dispose most swiftly of all these.

Only two papers are allowed to be published in Savannah; and these are warned in advance, of their strictest accountability, if they should presume to put forth any "mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comment whatever upon the acts of the constituted authorities."

Verily, the citizens of Savannah who had been taught to look to yankee protection, have found most abject subjugation. By this time many of them begin to know it, for we see the exodus is already beginning.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.—A large and influential meeting of the citizens of South Carolina was held at Columbia on Monday. Resolutions were passsed earnestly requesting President Davis to restore Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to duty, and recommending that he be placed in command of all the troops requisite for the defence of South Carolina and Georgia against the farther incursions of the enemy.

REFUGEES FROM SAVANNAH.—We understand that two steamers have been dispatched down the Savannah river to Purysburg, where a flag of truce communication between the Confederate and Federal authorities take place to-day. There are some five hundred persons to be received, who have been banished from Savannah by order of Sherman.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Quite a Surprise.

On examining our correspondence yesterday morning, we were confronted with the following note from Dr. Babcock, Surgeon Deutist, of this city, within a few days past, Dr. Babcock, *Esquire*, seeing that he has been added by the Legislature to the list of "necessary State officers," to wit, a *Justice of the Peace* of the county of Wake.

We congratulate the people, and especially the *soldiers* from this county, and their parents and kin, upon the addition of the Doctor to the civil Magistrates of the county. There were only about one hundred and eighty Justices before the Doctor's appointment; and as these are times when the *civil law* is to be maintained, the number, of course, needs to be increased. On reading Doctor Babcock's note, we turned to our leader of the 12th, the date to which he alludes, and for the life of us we can find no occasion for the Doctor's animadversion, unless the prickings of conscience have given a force to general remarks which no individual need take to himself, unless the "GUILTY." We were speaking of the "shameful surrender" of those citizens in Savannah who participated in the meeting which has so unanimously incurred the censure of the loyal press; and we said—'And these seventeen are said to be yankees—yankee born, with yankee sympathies since the war began—like other yankee sympathizers, only living in a Southern city to make avail of the opportunities for getting rich—and always intending, whenever the opportune moment arrived, to desert the cause which they had many a time cursed in their heart, and oftimes pe judiced as far as they openly dared."—Thus, we presume, is the sentence which has incurred the Doctor's displeasure; and it is for this, that he visits upon us the condign punishment of reading our paper no longer. It is a hard fate; but we must submit to it. But let us see if we deserved it, or if the Doctor has "gone off half cocked."

The offence is, that the Doctor sees in it a wholesale condemnation of "all persons born north of Mason and Dixon's line." Let us see:—It certainly was said that the seventeen were Yankees—Yankee born, with Yankee sympathies since the war began. The *wholesale condemnation* is surely not in the above clause, for in its very terms this sentence is a specification of certain Yankee born persons, *with* Yankee sympathies, as contradistinguished from other se born but *without* such sympathies. It is also strictly true that there "are other Yankee sympathizers, only living in a Southern city," &c., to whom the seventeen *are like*. Now, these "Yankee sympathizers" may be Nothern born or Southern born. To their disgrace be it said there are both—and if the Doctor's objection rests on this portion of our remarks, all of our Southern readers might as well take the same offence.

No, Doctor; the language by no means bears the construction you gave it; and for our own gratification, not the Doctor's, we say it was not so intended. We know many most estimable and honorable gentlemen, *born north of Mason and Dixon's Line*, now resident in the South, wholly sympathizing in our cause, honestly and patriotically. We know many gallant officers and soldiers in our army, *so born*, who are true as steel to the country they have adopted, and the cause they have espoused. But we know others, Northern born, who are *Yankees* in heart, soul, mind and purpose; who affect to sustain our cause, but it is like drawing an eye-tooth, to get from them even the pretence Our allusion was to these, and none others; and no one need feel the slightest hurt from our remarks, unless his conscience smites him as falling under our category.

The Doctor's name shall be erased from our subscription list from this date, in conformity with his request; and as we never knew that he was a subscriber, we shall never miss his loss.

RALEIGH N C Jan 12 1864
D. K. McRAE' Esq

SIR

After reading your leader of the above date, in which you condemn as the wholesale all persons born north of masons & Dicksons line, I conclude that I have read your paper long enough you will please discontinue my subscription

Respectfully

P. BABCOCK

New Advertisements.

St. Mary's School—Rev. Dr. Smedes.—This long established Institution is too well known to need any commendation.

Broom Corn for sale—J. R. Moore. Also Teacher wanted by the same.

For Commissioner in Middle Ward—A. L. Lougee, Esq.

Furnished or unfurnished Room Wanted—Address "B." care *Conservative* office.

Divine services in the Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. Dr. Closs, on to-morrow at 11 o'clock, a. m.

GEN. FORREST.—The editor of the Jackson *Mississippian Extra* has had a conversation with Captain William Forrest, brother of the "Wizzard of the Saddle," who states that he had dispatches from his brother of the 22d, who positively denie that there was any ground for the report of a difficulty with the General and one of his men, much less the outrageous report that he had been assasinated.

GOLD.—There was a very sensible decline in the price of gold yesterday, and speculators, as a consequence, who had bought at the recent high figures, were quaking in the boots at the prospect of still lower rates

The Charleston Mercury of yesterday says: "The heavy tumble in gold during the last few days has excited no little remark. There seems to be a complete re action from the panic which prevailed a fortnight ago in the specie market. We heard of several considerable amount of gold at 40 yesterday, and the demand for sterling exchange is now quite slack at 85."—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

GENERAL HOSPITAL No 8.
Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1865.

Editors Confederate: It is a notorious fact, and there is no use in trying to conceal it, that a large portion of the Legislature of North Carolina, instead of trying to prove themselves equal to the present crisis by using every possible means in their power to strengthen the arm of the government, so as to enable us to prosecute the war in which we are engaged to a successful termination, are exerting all their energy to impede our progress, and paralise every effort now being made to secure our national independence.

When we take into consideration the fact that the enemy, powerful in numbers, have already invaded our soil, and with the torch in one hand and the sword in the other, are leaving in their track, wherever they march, one wild scene of desolation and ruin—burning our towns and villages, destroying and laying waste our country, slaying our young men, and insulting women by deeds of cruelty and outrage not only shocking to humanity, but such as would awaken curses in the very lowest caverns of hell, it is strange—"passing strange," that the Legislature, did not at its last session send every man capable of bearing arms to the front to assist in driving back the invader and inflicting upon him such punishment as his conduct so justly merits.

Instead of abolishing some few of the many useless State offices which serve only as "bomb proofs" to some able-bodied young men who are *shirkers* from the service, they took upon themselves the responsibility to create an innumerable list of new offices never before heard of, for no other purpose than to deprive the country of their services in this her hour of extreme peril, and danger, thereby placing us at the mercy of a heartless, and God forsaken race, who seek to visit upon us the chains of tyranny, and force upon our necks the iron yoke of despotism, thus redeeming a pledge some of them cowardly made to their constituents while canvassing, to the effect that the Confederate authorities should never have another man from North Carolina, if within their power to prevent it.

Not only have new offices been created by them for the accommodation of all able-bodied young men within the conscript age; but every man elected, or appointed to office, whether as an officer in their own honorable body, or as a justice of the peace, was, as a general thing, from the same class. What say the soldiers in the field to such a course of proceeding on the part of their chosen Representatives? Is it right and proper that the brave boys who are now and have been for the first four years confronting the enemy, and making superhuman efforts to drive him from the soil his imperious foot pollutes, to be thus sacrificed by their own Legislature and left to fight the battles of their country against fearful odds unaided and alone? Shame upon the Legislature of any sovereign State that will thus shamefully desert its own defenders in the hour of need, and prolong the war indefinitely by withholding from them the only means of bringing about a speedy termination.

Now, in view of these facts, and that they are true none will deny, what should be done? It is clear to every unprejudiced mind who loves his country, and desires to see her independence established, now that the soldiers in the field, who are discharging their duty to themselves, their families, and their country, have been thus left alone by their own State to be sacrificed for the want of assistance that might have been easily furnished; that the Congress of the Confederate States should without delay exercise its full power by adopting strong measures for the relief of the country. They should proceed at once to pass a Confederate militia bill, which they may clearly have the right to do under the Constitution, placing every man in the Confederate States, capable of bearing arms, in the service; and dark and gloomy as the pospects may appear to be at present, all will yet be well. Perhaps it may be said the States will not submit to this. There is no danger to be apprehended from any such quarter. If any one of them is disposed to "kick up at it, let them kick." If they really desire to determine the question of right with the government, let them try it. The sooner they measure swords with the Confederate authorities the better, and my word for it, the matter will be settled in such a manner they will never again attempt it.

The invincible corps of General Lee's army—heroes of an hundred hard fought battles, who have never yet turned their backs to an enemy—beneath whose tread the earth trembles as their steady columns march to victory, and whose very presence strikes terror to the hearts of all opposing foes, feel keenly the great injustice that has been done them by the Legislatures of their own States, and will, therefore, cheerfully execute all laws of Congress calling into service every useless State officer, to assist them in gaining their independence.

No action on the part of any State can ever induce the soldiers now in the filed to turn their muskets against their old comrades in arms, from their other sister States, who have stood together on so many blood-stained fields of battle—suffered together when defeated, and rejoiced together when victorious. Their destinies are inseparably connected, and they will stand or fall together like a band of brothers. In the language of Governor Z. B. Vance, they will continue to fight the yankees, side by side, until all the "*Frog Ponds*" freese over in the *midst of August*, and then fight them upon the *ice* until the *vallies* are filled so full of them their *heels* will stick up above the *hills*. When this is done, they will acknowledge our independence, and then will all our hopes for the future, and all our dreams of peace be fully realized

A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Tax on Manufactures.

A gentleman of this town, engaged in the cotton manufacture, whose accuracy of figures is justly relied upon, has written out a statement of the operations of the Confederate, State, County and Town taxes, (supposing the two last to be laid in the same proportion as last year to the State taxes,) which shows a curious result. His statement has been handed to us, and we condense its results, without repeating all the figures which establish them.

Let us premise that the State tax last year was 2 per cent. upon the income of manufacturers, and that the County tax was double that of the State and the Town tax one fourth more than that of the State. Should the County and Town lay taxes this year in like proportion to the State tax, the result will be:

Confederate Income tax per cent.	16⅔
Additional do.	16⅔
Soldiers' tax, (1-5 of both the above,)	6⅔
State Tax,	15
County Tax, (supposed,)	30
Town Tax,	18¾
per cent.	103⅓

Under these circumstances, the manufacturer would actually be brought in debt—and the more profit he made the worse it would be for him.

But of course the County and Town will not need to lay such proportional taxes as last year. Leaving them out of view, for the present, and the Confederate and State taxes alone take 56 per cent. of all the profits of manufacturers. Whatever is added for the County and Town will increase the aggregate per cent. Suppose they be only the same as last year, (4 per cent. for the county and 2½ for the town) the whole taxes will be 62½ per cent. of the income. To this should be added the large taxes paid by the Factories on the assessed value of the real estate and machinery.

We learn that the bill reported by the Finance Committee to the House of Commons fixed the State tax at 5 per cent., two and a half times as much as it was last year; but the House voted it 15 per cent., seven and a half times as much; whilst the general increase was perhaps equal to double or treble the previous year's tax.

It is not a little surprising that the governments, Confederate, State, County and Town, seem so little disposed to cherish the few manufactures existing, and without which the people would have been literally naked. And all this too, when these establishments are giving millions of dollars annually, by selling to the government whatever they want of their manufactures at less than half the prices individuals would be glad to pay them. Happily, the manufacturers much abused though they be, are patriotic enough to endure much for the cause, though they alone can scarcely be expected or required to contribute *all* their income in taxes.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Sherman's Probable Course---His So-called Conciliation Policy, &c.

It would appear as though Sherman's first objective point would be Branchville, South Carolina, which is nearly equidistant from Charleston and Columbia. He will probably be reinforced by Foster's forces from the vicinity of Charleston, if they have not already joined him, and it is surmised that his line of advance in his proposed march Northward will be through Columbia, S. C., and thence to Raleigh, North Carolina, thus striking at the Capitals and centres of population in both States. This surmise gains some plausibility from the fact that the physical obstacles on that route, and the chances of obtaining subsistence much greater. The enemy calculate that by marching through the centre of the State of North Carolina, where the strongest Union feeling is supposed to exist, and striking the Capital, Raleigh, where they also look for sympathy, much may be done towards revolutionizing the State. In all this we fervently trust and believe they will find themselves wholly mistaken. Nay, we trust that they will not be permitted to try the experiment. They have already tested the valor and endurance of North Carolina men on North Carolina soil, and may have still stronger reason to acknowledge it again, should they renew the attempt upon another portion of the State. We trust, too, that they may not be allowed to work their wicked will on our fair sister State of South Carolina, nor to reach her beautiful Capital, nor even to advance to Branchville, their first objective point.

Report says there is no small amount of uneasiness felt among the people in and of Columbia, which is known to be quite largely crowded by refugees from the seaboard. We also discern evidences, not of scare, but of preparation at Charlotte, as well as at other points. It behooves the men of the two Carolinas to gird up their loins and stiffen their sinews for the coming struggle—for it is bound to come. The East must help the West, and the West must help the East, and both must help the Centre, and the Centre must help both. It must be the business of all to stand together. The foe must be checked. And veteran troops will not be wanting. The heroes of a hundred fields—the noble sons of both States will be with their people, joined hand in hand with them in protecting their homes and their honor. It will never do for Sherman to be allowed to make a triumphal procession through the real heart of the Confederacy, or to find any weakness in its strong back bone, and, with all due respect to our sister States, we cannot but think that the "Old North State" *is* the backbone of this Confederacy of ours.

We ask our people, all of them, to watch closely the insidious course of the enemy in towns which fall under the power of his arms. In Savannah he walks as safely as the tiger creeping on his prey. He respects property. He shows only the velvet paw. The cruel claws are hidden, presently, however, to be revealed.

In a few days or a few weeks orders will be issued commanding all, even women and children, to take an oath—not simply of neutrality—not a parole not to fight against the United States, but an oath of allegiance, not alone to the constitution of the United States, but to the unconstitutional law which have been passed by an abolition Congress, and to the very proclamations in derogation of all law, which have been promulgated by the sovereign will and pleasure of Abraham Lincoln, or leave within a specified time, naked and destitute. If any do forswear themselves by taking an oath to support and approve abolitionism, fanaticism and vandalism, they will find themselves required, if able-bodied, to submit to the Lincoln draft—to fight against their country—their principles—their people, and their God. Let none be fooled by specious promises—let none be lulled by the syren songs of the foe, who only seeks to deceive that he may the sooner and the more surely trample upon his victims, who will find themselves despised by the very foes who have deceived them—haunted by their own consciences, and cut off from honorable association with those who have endured to the end.

The fate of Troy is old, yet the episode of the Grecian Horse—the vast wooden fabric in the shape of a horse, but containing armed men in its hollow body—which the Trojans were persuaded to admit into their city, to its and their utter ruin, teaches a great lesson now as then. It was a gift of the foe, and we must always distrust the gifts—the blandishments of our bitter enemies. Such a Trojan Horse is the specious affectation of respect for private property put forward by the enemy. Trust it not.

It may, indeed, well be doubted whether even Sherman could or would attempt a march into North Carolina during the winter season. The swamps of the East and terribly deep roads of the West and Centre would appear to us to interpose insuperable obstacles to the movements of large armies. But it is better to make preparation in time for what is sure to come, even if deferred until the spring has fairly opened.—*Wilmington Journal.*

[From the Bahama Herald]

The Confederate States and the Civilized World---Our Relations.

Since the commencement of the Christian era, history furnishes no parallel to the Confederate States. The campaigns of the English and French in the wars of the beginning of the nineteenth century were grand, awful, terrific, burying as they did their hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of brave officers in common, untimely graves. Waterloo, taken as a climax of these mighty struggles for the empire of Britain and Europe, what is its history? In brief, the beating of Napoleon by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher. The English army lost 15 000 men, killed, wounded and missing; Blucher's loss was slight; Napoleon's loss was much greater. But this battle closed the war—closed it not to be renewed for a long period.

Half a century has since passed. It is true the Russian or Crimean and Italian wars have recently occurred, but the fatality and consequences involved were of far less importance; they were the occurrence of a brief period, and the injuries consequent have mainly passed away. Peace reigns in Britain and Europe, and while the signs of war discontent, and suffering are to be seen, still the people as a general rule seem to be prosperous and happy.

But how is it with the Confederacy? How with the Northern portion of what was formerly known as the United States? Did Sumterand Manassas in 1861 satisfy the antagonist? In 1862 did Seven Pines, the battles around Richmond, Manassas, Antietam, Shiloh, and Fredericksburg stop the strife?

What did in 1863 was the effect of the great battles of Chancellorsville, of Gettysburg, Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, than to sharpen the appetites of the belligerents for the continuance of the slaughter, and the past spring and summer, Louisiana, Georgia and Virginia fields have been drenched with blood—drenched as with rain from the heavens.—The gory and deathly sight of Waterloo in the grandeur of its appalling gloom, pales before that of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. And yet hopes of peace, like twilight, seem fast facing away; and the mighty hosts of the North and the South daily confront each other all along the Potomac to the Rio Grande; the former rapidly improving in the art of destroying fellow beings and of desolation.

The people of Greece and the South American States, after a respectable struggle, had the good fortune to be considered as belonging to the human race—entitled to be recognized as republics and to be considered as belonging to the family of nations and to the enjoyments of all the resulting rights and advantages.—But when the great courts of the world speak of the so-called Confederate States, we hear that they cannot be recognized; that the time has not yet come when they may claim what was so magnanimously extended to the republics referred to; that they have not yet established a *de facto* government, &c.

And yet the present dynasty of Mexico, after a short struggle, contemptible in comparison, is recognized and a minister honored at an European court. And now, after all that has occurred in the past four years, and when the mighty martial hosts stand face to face in Virginia and Georgia, and soon a thousand hills and villages may again be stained with human gore, there is not a nation or people that will not do more than look on with indifference, and the latter will ask—what effect will the closing of the ports of Charleston and Wilmington have on blockade running business, will not the price of Confederate bonds recede in England on the continent; if Sherman stays in Atlanta will it not ruin the Confederacy, &c., &c.?

Has the Confederacy no Chatham in England? no Lafayette in France? Have the immortal names of Jefferson Davis, R. E. Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, etc., no talismanic charm to quickly bring back the absent citizens of the Confederacy to defend their old homes and their country? We hope so.—"The Confederate States and the civilized world—their relationship" Relationship! they have none! History furnishes no parallel to the Confederate States. Why stand nations and patriots looking coldly on? It is attributable to one of these three causes: Fear, cupidity, or the gradual dying out in the human breast of sympathy and chivalry.

The lands and every species of property of the Confederates seem to be looked upon as the rightful possessions of the Northerners should they be successful, and the condition of not only men, but women and children, would in that event be worse than slavery.—The Confederates will fight to a glorious independence, for they appreciate the alternatives—independence, or a condition worse than death.

The great anxiety evinced last week till the arrival of the Syren, and the change her appearance and news brought, has superinduced the penning of this article. It seems to be inferred that either Wilmington and Charleston had fallen or were closed, that the cause of the Confederacy looked very gloomy and consequently business in Nassau, so far as blockade running was concerned, was on its last legs.

We have heretofore taken occasion to argue that business in Nassau would be prosperous for a long time; we have not changed our views, and if all our merchants' warehouses were filled with seasonable merchandise, they might both greatly benefit themselves and our Confederate neighbors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

5000 Lbs good BROOM CORN, and the Machines to make the Brooms with.
JNO. R. MOORE,
jan 13-d6t Gaston, N. C.

TEACHER WANTED.

I want a Teacher for a small school of good boys. He must be exempt from military service, of good moral character and qualified to teach the English and Latin languages.
JOHN R. MOORE,
jan 14 d10t Gaston N. C.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The next Term will commence Feb. 1st, 1865, and continue twenty weeks.

The charge for board will be fifty dollars, payable in provisions, or in cotton cloth, or cotton yarns, at the prices of 1860, or at their present specie valuation.

Tuition, payable in currency, in advance.—English, $125; French, $50; Music, 150; private Singing Lessons, $150; Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, $50; Latin, $40.

For a Circular apply to the Rector.
jan 14-d1t ALBERT SMEDES.

Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal copy one time and send bills to this office.

WANTED,

BOARD AND LODGING for a single gentleman, in the neighborhood of the Peace Hospital or Car Shops. Apply at this office by this evening, stating terms, &c. jan 13-d1*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Wilmington.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—An official despatch from Wilmington to-day says, fifty vessels are in sight, mostly opposite the point of former landing.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—The Examiner of this morning states, on the authority of Mr. Pollard, that Butler has been relieved of his command and ordered to report at Lowell, Mass., his place of residence. Gen. Ord has been assigned to the command of the army of the James.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Watson submitted a proposition, joint resolutions, which were agreed to, requesting the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and then resolved into secret session.

In the House, Mr. Miles offered a resolution, declaring that all attempts made for peace with the United States by the action or intervention of the Confederate States comprising the Confederacy, are unauthorized by the Constitution, are in contravention to the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary. That the Confederate States are prosecuting war to establish their independence, as a separate power, and that Congress is firmly determined to continue the struggle in which we are engaged until the United States shall acknowledge our independence. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The Senate bill to provide for the payment of the interest in removal and subsistence fund due Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, passed.

The exemption bill was taken up, and pending its consideration, the House adjourned.

REV. DR. CLOSS will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday morning next, at eleven o'clock.

DIED,

In Raleigh, December 30th, 1864, in the Peace Institute Hospital, No. 8, WILLIAM RICKETTS BROUDEN, of Co. C, Hahr's Battalion.

The subject of this notice was a citizen of Wayne county, aged about 40 years. He has left a disconsolate widow and two infant children, and their loss is indeed irreparable. Meekness and humanity were distinguished traits in his character, and he was probably as near faultless as the frailties of humanity would allow. He earnestly desired to do right in all things, and ever feared to do wrong in anything.

In all the relations of life he was entirely conscientious, sincere and true; and endeavored at all times to discharge, with the utmost punctuality and fidelity, every duty and obligation imposed upon him. He was a virtuous, unoffending and good citizen, and sustained the most irreproachable and spotless character in the county where he resided. His innate and constant purpose and intention was, to perform all his duties faithfully and in a proper and acceptable manner. He was without guile, pretention or deceit of any kind, and there has probably not fallen a more innocent and harmless victim to the present war.

Though unaided by rank, genius, education or wealth, he trusted faithfully and firmly in the blessed and everliving truths and promises of the old and new testaments; in the holy doctrine of christianity; in the infinite and unbounded goodness, love, mercy and justice of Christ, the Great Redeemer; and lived in the exercise of that faith "which is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," and "adorning the doctrine of God his Savior," according to the humble measurers of his ability and he best light of his understanding.

But he has been removed from the many dangers, evils and cares of this vain and delusive world of sin and misery, affliction and suffering, to a world of infinite and eternal happiness and joy, to partake "of the fountain of the water of life freely," where saints and angels dwell, and "where Christ sitteth at the righth and of God." WILLIAM R. BROGDEN is no more on earth, and though his memory will be long, and affectionately cherished by his family and friends, his immortal spirit has been translated to the paradise of God, where

"Sickness and sorrew, pain and death,
Are felt and feared no more.

OBITUARY.

Killed, near Petersburg, in the engagement of the 27th October, 1864, WILLIAM H. BUNN, of Wilson, Captain of Co. H, 4th N. C. Cavalry, Dearing's Brigade. There has not fallen in this war, a more gallant spirit than this noble North Carolinian. The writer of this met Captain Bunn before the war. He was then County solicitor of Nash.

Soon after the Revolution began, he entered the service of the Second N. C. T., (Colonel Sol. Williams,) then stationed at Norfolk, and served continuously until his fall, with the exception of a short intermission, during which he attached himself to Company H, 4th North Carolina Cavalry.

He was a gentleman of liberal education, having graduated at Chapel Hill in June, 1854, and was at the time of his death in his thirty-first year.—He was in the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, and served in most of the battles around Richmond and Petersburg. Distinguished for gallantry and talents, had he lived he would have been a shining ornament to the State. Promoted by the unanimous voice of his fellow soldiers and officers to the command of his company, which he entered a few weeks previously as a private, he had already attracted the favorable notice of all with whom he was connected, and was rapidly rising to more responsible duties, when he was suddenly called away to other scenes.

He fell in the front rank and in the moment of victory. Long will his name and character be cherished. When North Carolina shall have leisure to collect the laurels she has won in this bloody struggle, no prouder chaplet will be found to grace her brow than that which is inscribed with his name. E. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED..

A furnished or unfurnished Room. For one that will suit, a liberal price will be paid. Best of reference given. Address, "B."
jan 14-d2t Conservative Office.

MIDDLE WARD.

We are requested to announce A. L. LOUGEE as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Middle Ward. jan-d2t

OVERSEER WANTED.

By the undersigned, to take charge of a Plantation in Franklin County. He must be an *exempt*, must have a small family only, must be *willing* to obey orders and to give his whole time and attention to my business. A disabled soldier prefered. Apply to
H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg N. C.
dec. 28-d5t-tw3t.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY, THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE next Session begins January 25th, 1865. Board $7 per month, payable in provisions at old prices, or $150 per month, Confederate money, in advance. Tuition—English Branches, $50; Music, $50; Latin or French $25.

Each young lady will furnish one pair of sheets and pillow cases.

dec 21-d2tw3t* J. W. THOMAS, Pres't.